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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 DISTRICT OF UTAH**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. JOHN ROCKNE MENDENHALL, Defendant.	UNITED STATES' POSITION REGARDING DETENTION Case No. 1:22CR105 (DAK) District Court Judge Dale A. Kimball
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- The United States is not seeking detention.
- Detention is not at issue because this is an immigration reentry case where the defendant has opted to participate in the fast track program, which includes agreeing to detention for the pendency of this case.
- The United States moves for detention based on current information. The United States' positions in this preliminary pleading could change after reviewing the Pretrial Report or learning of additional evidence. The United States reserves the right to assert positions even if the boxes next to those positions are not checked below, raise additional arguments, and file additional pleadings in support of detention. The United States' motion for detention is:
- Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1) because defendant is charged with:
 - (A) a crime of violence (see 18 U.S.C. § 3156(a)(4)), a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (sex trafficking of children), or an offense under § 2332b(g)(5)(B) (specific enumerated crimes) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of

10 years or more is prescribed; **or**

- (B)** an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
- (C)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); **or**
- (D)** any felony if the defendant has been convicted of two or more offenses described in (a) through (c) above, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in (a) through (c) above if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
- (E)** any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves: **(i)** a minor victim; **(ii)** the possession or use of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); **(iii)** any other dangerous weapon; or **(iv)** a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250;

OR

- Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2) because the case involves:

- (A)** a serious risk the defendant will flee; **or**
- (B)** a serious risk the defendant will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, intimidate, attempt to threaten, injure or intimidate a prospective witness or juror.

Procedure

The defendant may seek a continuance of the detention hearing of up to five days, and the United States may seek a continuance of up to three days. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f). During any such continuance, the defendant shall be detained. *Id.* The rules concerning the admissibility of evidence do not apply at the detention hearing. *Id.* The United States has the burden of persuasion by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community or by a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required. *Id.; United States v. Cisneros*, 328 F.3d 610, 616 (10th Cir. 2003).

Rebuttable Presumption

- A rebuttable presumption applies and the defendant bears the burden to produce some credible evidence to rebut this presumption. The United States acknowledges that it retains the burden of persuasion. The statutory presumption applies:
 - Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (*previous violator*): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because:
 - (A)** the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**
 - (B)** the defendant committed that offense while on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; **and**
 - (C)** a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for that, whichever is later.
 - Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (*narcotics, firearm, other offenses*): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
 - (A)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
 - (B)** an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
 - (C)** an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 or more is prescribed;
 - (D)** an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; **or**
 - (E)** an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

Factors to Be Considered

The United States may present arguments, proffer evidence, or provide testimony at the scheduled detention hearing supporting the detention of the defendant including, but not limited to:

- The nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence, a violation of section 1591, a Federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm or destructive device. (18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(1)).

Defendant Mendenhall was found to be in possession of a loaded firearm. He admitted to law enforcement officers that he was an addict.

- The weight of evidence against the defendant. (18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(2)).

Defendant's statement to law enforcement that he was an addict is recorded. In addition, Defendant was recorded, while sitting in the police vehicle, making several admissions as to his knowing possession of the firearm. Finally, Defendant's DNA was found on the firearm.

- The history and characteristics of the defendant including the defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history and record concerning court proceedings. (18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(3)(A)).

Defendant has made a recorded admission that he is a drug addict. In addition, Defendant has had two prior federal convictions, one for being a felon in possession of a firearm and one for escape (failing to return to the halfway house). Defendant also has a prior state conviction from 2017 for felony discharge of a firearm. It is the Government's understanding that Defendant shot at police officers.

- Whether, at time of the current offense or arrest, the defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under Federal, State, or local law. (18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(3)(B)).

Defendant was on state parole at the time he committed the instant offense.

- The nature and seriousness of danger to any person or to the community that would be posed by the defendant's release. (18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(4)).

Drug addicts are not in an appropriate frame of mind to handle firearms and, thus, are prohibited from possessing firearms. As a previously convicted felon, and one who was on parole, Defendant has demonstrated he nonetheless has the ability to purchase a firearm despite his prohibited status. Were he released, he would still have this capability. Should he obtain another firearm while on pre-

trial release and while he is still addicted to controlled substances, he would pose a danger to the community. In addition, Defendant has a prior conviction for felony discharge of a firearm. Again, such conduct demonstrates that he would be a danger to the community were he released.

- The defendant's lack of legal status in the United States. The defendant's legal status is:
- How the defendant would be subject to removal or deportation after serving a period of incarceration.
- The defendant's significant family or other ties outside of the United States.
- The defendant's use of aliases or false documents.
- The defendant's prior attempts to evade law enforcement.
- How the defendant's proposed residence, employment, or proposed treatment programs have not been verified.
- The defendant's prior failures to appear for court proceedings.
- Other reasons including

Victim Notification

- The United States has notified any identified victim, or attempted to do so, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771.

The position of the victim(s) on the detention of the defendant is: N/A

- The victim(s) in this matter seek(s) a no contact order.
- This matter does not involve a victim requiring notification.

DATED this 9th day of November, 2022.

TRINA A. HIGGINS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

s/ Allison H. Behrens
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